## ATHENS POST

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS .- \$2 a year, payable within three months from the time of subscribing ; \$2,50 in 6 months, or \$3 at the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the Pub-

For announcing the names of candidates for

ATHENS, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1849.

BUF E. C. EDWARDS is the agent for "Post" for Anderson county. His residence is Ross' Post-office.

Our thanks are due to Col. William Heiskell, of the House of Representatives, and Dr. J. W. Gillespie, of the Senate, for copies of the Governor's Message.

The communication signed Black Hawk' will appear next week.

STATE LEGISLATURE. The following are the officers elected at the organization of the Legislature.

Alex. Matthews, of Madison, Doorkeep-

House OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Col Landon C. Haynes, Speaker.

E. G. Eastman, Principal Clerk. Jacob Miller, of Hawkins, 1st Assistant Clerk.

Wm. C. Carr, of Shelby, 2d Assistant

John Wallace, Principal Doorkeeper. Elijah Butler, of Sumner, Assistant Doorkeeper.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. Brown will be found in our paper today. It is an able document, and we bespeak for it a careful and attentive perusal, especially of those por tions which relate to the Bank of Tennessee and Internal Improvements. In regard to the Bank, Gov. Brown takes the ground that it should either be discontinued or relieved from some of the burthens now imposed upon it, and goes on to show that capital will be absorbed and lost.

the Governor takes the true ground. He the city. The weather is quite cold this thinks that due encouragement should be given to all measures calculated to prove of lasting advantage to the people, but ex- ing warm. Whig and Democratic dem presses a hope and desire that no extrava- onstrations every night. Both parties equalgant schemes may be indulged in, and that ly confident. the credit of the State may be maintained

nate with us that the Covernor's views on and carriage. If you want bargains that afford award the palm to that one who can say that this som, according to the stated liabilities in 1817, we matters pertaining to State policy are cor- are bargains give them a call. rect and patriotic, and that his suggestions tisement in another column. in regard to the Bank of Tennessee and the measures of Internal Improvement alluded to, are such as to entitle them to the prompt and speedy action of the Legisla, ter Goods. They always sell good Goods

is about 3000, and the Legislature Demo- and the places where they do the business cratic. So say our exchanges. Well, re- The man who fills his house with Goods sults depending on popular sentiment are a and puts up no sign, is he anxious to sell? little uncertain now-a-days, and Democra- It is presumable not. And if he is not anxcy is evidently looking up again.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 8. We have heard from all the counties in

the State. The Senate will stand 25 Democrats and 22 Whigs; the House of Representatives 67 Democrats and 63 Whigs .-The majority for Towns, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be about 3500.

KNOXVILLE .- Times appear to be improving about Knoxville. We notice in the last Register that the house Maj Wm Swan was robbed of \$2000 on Monday night last; on Sunday night preceding an attempt was made to rob the Bank. An attempt was also made to commit a robbery at the City Hotel. Where's the City

107 The proceedings of the "meeting of the waters of Coco Creek" next week -Persons sending communications for publication should'nt forget to pay the postage. We are a mighty liberal little fellow, as everybody knows, but then the times in

vate the tone of the press and promote the in fine style. We have not room for the ed in the compositions of the females, did The bombardment is said to have already tably to poverty and bankruptcy. This polproceedings this week, but will publish honor to the cause of education. them in our next,

Corron .- The cotton market on Saturday was quiet, the transactions having been limited to 280 bales. Prices ranged from 104 to 101c .- Char. Cou. 9th.

Lapy's Book .- We neglected to notice last week the receipt of this periodical for Oct. It is decidedly the richest No. of Godey we have seen for a long time. The Fashion plate is superb. The only wonder is that there are not more copies of the work taken in this region.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the recent election in Maryland as far as heard from, which we copy from the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst;

trict by a majority of 950 votes.

Washington, Oct. 6. The Maryland election has resulted, as SENATE .- Maj. John F. Henry, Speaker. I suggested that it probably would, in the Dr. W. I. I. Morrow, of M'Nairy, Pita- election of three Whigs and three Demorases; it minority of one in the next House as the matter now stands. But the Democrats expect very confidently a gain of one member from Mississippi, and have some hopes of gaining another in Louisiana. Thus, we shall scarcely know till Congress meet, which party will have the nominal majority-for it will be but nominal on either side. If a portion of the Free Soilers should, as they probably will, stand aloof, it will be extremely doubtful which party will prevail in the organization of the

Some of the Whigs, I notice, affect an indifference-which Gen. Taylor himself really feels-to the political character and organization of the House. But it is no small thing to a party to have the Speakership and the Committees. The Democrats - f they get it-will know how to turn it to account for the purposes of the next campaign .- Char. Cour.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7. Daily accounts are received of the cavbeen lost. If the present system is con- Levee froming the first Municipality from tinued, it will not be long until the whole Sr. Louis street to Beef Market sunk a foo or two, and making encroachments towards morning. The political canvass, in view of the approaching State Elections, is wax-

We are confident that the reader will ing off their entire stock of Goods at cost it of rivalry-let the facilities that each can see would realize an aggregate profit of

Mone or 'EM .- McEwen & Gillespie are receiving their supply of Fall and Winand cheap Goods over there. See advertisement. The truth is, the houses that ad-Georgia Election .- Towns majority vertise are the places to go to get bargains. ious to sell, will he be likely to give bargains? Of course he wont. An ar vertisement in a newspaper is a sign that meets the eye of thousands every week. Is'at it sensible then to a lvertise?

One thing about McEwen & Gillespie's. The Clerks over there are exceedingly at tentive and accommodating. Good looking young men, too-with faces rather on the ornamental order than otherwise. Call by and see them.

yesterday failed to come to hand.

one" was received after our paper for to Cuba. today was made up. Next week with plea-

sure.

For the Post.

BENTON, Sept. 29, 1849. Mr. Editor: Believing that you feel a deep interest in the cause of education, I tender the refugees either to the Romans take this opportunity of stating that the or Austrians. Kossuth and his companour settlement are somewhat spurious a- examinations at the Academy in this place, bout now, at least in regard to money mat- and Cane Creek (McMinn county) closed the British Minister. yesterday. Having been an attentive ob-EDITORIAL CONVENTION .- A Conven- bound to say for the students of Benton, of the Magyars were opposed to the surtion composed of Editors and Publishers that they did honor to themselves. The render, but they were overfuled. of the State of Tennessee, assembled at readiness with which they answered ques-Nashville on the 3d inst. Object, to ele- tions, the spirit manifested in the original morn. The officers are said to have had a inadequate, as they have been, the capital interests of publishers generally. The Piece, --- Widows, and J. Johnson, as terms offered the Magyars. The whole whole affair is represented to have gone off we'll as the high-toned sentiments express- garrison is desirous of leaving the country. be universally condemned, and lead inevi-

The great order and dexterity displayed at Cane Creek exhibition by L. C. Wells, L. C. Hoyl, H. Cook, and other students, as tragedians, manifested no small share of labor on the part of Mr. Coghill, their teacher, and assiduity of themselves. The citizens of McMion and adjacent counties should not be ignorant of the blessings to be derived from the labors of Prof. Coghill in educating their children.

Among the recent arrivals at New York from Europe, is Gen Armstrong, late Con sul of the United States at Liverpool.

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE " POST."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3, 1849. DEAR SIR-Having heard that reports were in circulation prejudicial to the health The entire Democratic ticket has been of this place, I deem it but a duty to disaelected in the city of Baltimore by 2130 buse the public mind. Since the 12th Sepmajority. McLane, Democrat, has been tember, at which time the Stranger's Fever you have been invested, under the Constichosen from the fourth Congressional Dis- was reported as existing here, till to-day our bills of mortality, prepared by our Board gratifying on such an occasion to be assur-Bowie, Whig, has been elected to Con- of Health from reliable sources, was an which and mark the condition of our some gress from the first District. Hamilton, aggregate of deaths for the space of 21 mornly. For these blessings we are sland Democrat, from the second, by about 50 days of 77 deaths, of which 29 were from under a new tribute of gratitude to the majority. There has been a Democratic Stranger's Fever; this would average about gain in the third District, Hammond have 26 deaths per week, and about 10 from ing been elected by some 2000 majority .- Stranger's fever-a very small average Evans, Whig, has been elected by a large compared with the extent of our populamajority in the 5th District. From the 6th tion. But it is not known with you that it District, Kaver, Whig, elected. Seven exists almost exclusively among the lower all been managed with fidelity, and that counties have elected 13 Whigs and 20 classes of the Irish; a few Germans have Democrats to the Legislature. The Whigs also fallen victims, and but one case of an probably have a majority. A United States | American that has come to my knowledge. Senator is to be elected at the next session. Intelligent and successful physicians have the water, from the heavy falls of rain this this place for business purposes. None of taken-it must end disastrously. the neighborhood of our business places, the history of its operations, and the reand with proper care and precautions none ports made from time to time. Whether need fear any danger-let them be careful the amount of loss upon the capital of the to avoid exposure to the night air. Our Bank is correctly stated or not, it is certain Hotels, the American, Merchants, Pavilian, January, 1848, it amounted to \$777,360 69 retail trade. We of Charleston regret the into another section of country. Our liabilities imposed upon it, would require a friends of Savannah are doubtless rejoiced profit of about ten or eleven per cent .at this as it may help them some but I do This it cannot, and ought not to be expecttrust that our city authorities will act with ed to accomplish. If the present line of \$800,000 of the capital stock has already ing in of the Levees on the coast. The promptness in future, and if owners of lots to the time when the whole capital of the will not fill up and drain them, compel Bank shall have been expended. The them to do so, for why should the health capital, as is known, embraces the Common and prosperity of our city be allowed to suf- School Fund, and the surplus revenue fund On the subject of Internal Improvements New Levee street. No danger is feared to fer because a few landlords are averse to Government. If the latter should ever be going to a little expense in filling up and called for it would present to us a melandraining. The general health of our civy choly alternative-while there is but little has gone on improving for the last ten probability that the former would ever be years, and now that we are in a fair way to reap the benefit, it is to be hoped that ardently it has been cherished by the triends the cup will not be snatched from our lips of education. The real capital of the Bank to be given to another. Let Savannah rival at present, does not exceed \$2,500,000; and

> The steamship Republic, Capt. Geo. sea. The Northerner arrived this morns ing, a day behind her time, owing to the same causes.

> > FOREIGN NEWS.

items of news which she brings:

Since the commencement of the Cholera in London, it is reported that upwards of ual liquidation has heretolore been tested 13,000 persons have died with the disease. The Potato disease is prevailing in Ireland, and doing serious injury to this escu-

With the exception of the siege of Co norn, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe.

SPAIN.-Some trouble has occurred in Spain. Mores is expected to make an at As usual the Nashville papers due tack on Marailla, having already out off supplies intended for that place. The Span-03- The article in reply to "the other but no notice was taken of events relative

> TURKEY .- The Sultan has refused to ife liver up the Hungarian refugees, and the Russian Minister attempted to bully the Sultan into compliance with Austria's demands. A Council was held, and the Turkish Government positively refused to surions have been furnished with passports by

Peterwarden surrendered to the Impeserver of the exercises at both places, I feel rialist army on the 9th ultimo. A portion Bank may realize, will go into the Treasu-

Preparations are making to besiege Cospeeches of P. B. Mayfield, S. Camp, J. meeting, and agreed to surrender on the is made to supply the deficit; and thus we commenced.

It was rumored that Bem was captured by the Russians at Wallachia.

to death by hanging, &c. The insurrection is progressing in Copenhagen. Martial law-is in full force,

to death.

The Printers of Rome are famishing .-The Cardinal Triumvirate have told them that a few hundred had better starve than the minds of the whole populace be poisoned by their productions!

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Nashville, October 1st, 1849. Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

You have assembled at the seat of Gevernment to discharge the trusts with which tution and Laws of the State. And it is Great Disposer of all human events.

The reports from the different Departs ments of the State, and from the institu-ent plan, without reference to the increase tions under its control, will acquaint you fund, by which the administration of the counties of great wealth and resourwith their condition respectively, and the whole could be rendered more easy and counties of great wealth and resourmanuer in which they have been administ certain. But it is an increase of the fund ces, and deeply interested by their lot ered. I am happy to believe they have which is most desired, and without which callty in the attainment of such a road. their operations have all been reasonably

successful. The Bank of Tennessee has at all times, interest to the State. Much depends upon pronounced it endymic and not epidemic- it. It is the great paymaster for all the confined to low and moist localities, where public obligations. So far, it has certainly met all demands egainst it-bas in the main, been well conducted; and its profits have been equal to those of most other Banking institutions of the day. But I Banking institutions of the day. But I then the man be demonstrated that there has then be demonstrated that there has the man be demonstrated that there has been to be described to many shape, you, who rep-Summer, has been suffered to lie, producing have been equal to those of most other miasma, which, with the well known care- Banking institutions of the day. But 1 reser to ut that Class of proper, swepting think it can be domenotrated that there has been a loss of the capital of the Bank to six, seven and sometimes ten in a room, the amount of near eight hundred thounot properly ventilated or kept clean, is sand dollars, if not more. I mean it has however, to state, that I do not believe a sufficient to account for the presence among taken that much, together with its nest system of direct taxes expedient or proper us of a disease which generally causes so profits, to discharge the obligations that have, from time to time, been imposed up burdens-while others are indisposed to do they being producers, and directly much alarm abroad. In this instance no on it. If this be so, the result sooner or so. And experience has shown that a volslarm need be felt by any wishing to visit later, and at no distant day, cannot be mis-

on high and dry land and all in the imme- committee of the last session of the Generought not to be permitted to continue. The evil arises from the fact that the Bank has appearance of this Fever as our Wholesale been required to do impossibilities. It has deposited with the State by the General CHEAP Goods .- Cleage & Co. are sell- Charleston, but let it be done in a fair spir- if we assume that the nett profits will hereafter amount to seven per cent. per annum, would have to meet \$271,712 87, which shows a deficit at that date of \$96,712.87 Hobbs, (the new line between this place This calculation allows nothing for the and Baltimore,) is coming up, having been increased habilities of the Bank for the last detained by strong head winds and a heavy two years, nor for the reduction of the cap ital by the current drain. The Bank he gan its operations on the 1st of July, 1838, with a capital of \$3,226,976 82, and by the 1st of July, 1849, has lost the sum of \$800,000, as is believed. Now, at this rate of loss, it can be demonstrated that in sixteen years the whole capital will have been The steamship Canada has arrived at expended. No man who wishes well to Halifax. The following are the principal the prosperity of the State, desires such a And yet it is to me most manifest, if the Bank is continued with the present encumbrances upon it. The policy of gradby your predecessors and was zealously advocated by many. Others there were while they conceded the evils connected with the institution, were deterred from fixing a period to its duration, by the fear of what they deemed greater evils. The Back then, as now, with its nomerous Branches, furnishes a large portion of the circulating medium of the country, and is convenient for many purposes -- both to the State and to the people. The public mind was not then prepared for its withdrawal. Whether it is now, you will determine. A more intimate acquaintance in the last two the Bank, has satisfied me, that the public interest requires that it should either be hiscontinued, or that it should be so far re-

heved from its obligations as to save its capital from further reduction. Indesposed at all times to favor a radical change upon questions of mere domestic policy, while any reasonable grounds of success remains, I would be willing to see the Bank continued for the present, if the relief indicated, is extended to it. This 1 think can be accomplished by making the Treasury chargeable with all the liabilities which now rest on the Bank; and responsible for any deficit in the means of pays ment. In this way, whatever profits the ry, and upon accounting with the Treasury for its profits, let the Bank be discharged from further obligation. Under the present system, if the profits of the Bank are are presented with a policy, which, in the case of an individual in private life, would icy is also recommended by its simplicity, irrespective of the condition of the Bank It would render the state of our resources less complex, and manifiest at all times, Many Hungarian officers have been put | without dispute or cavil, the precise amount of available means. And what objection can be taken to this course of policy?-Let us not be startled at the idea of an increase of taxation to make up any deficit. and a number of insurgents have been put I believe no such necessity will arise. But if it does, we ought to know it in due time and not wait until the whole capital of th Bank is expended—until necessities multiply on us to an extent beyond our ability to meet.

is formed it would be supplied from other extension of this route West, would com-

may choose to create. recommend, that the Bank be either discon- bring into constant and close commutinued or disencumbered. Either policy is decidedly preferable to the present. Either would be safe to the best interests of the State, while the present is destined, in my ed, in every view of our social and judgment, to be disastrous.

course, engage your considerate attention. ed of the general health and prosperity It is evident to every one that the present system is far from being satisfactory to the any great practical utility. But how is this since its erection, formed a subject of deep revenue system will be found to furnish a of Tennessee. Remote from the ocean School purposes? tingencies. If so, resent the immediate interests and wishes of the people, will determine. I beg leave, untary tax is much more conducive to the success of Common Schools, than one to the localities where the fever exists are in this loss of capital we need only refer to By a voluntary tax, I mean, to confer, by law, the power upon the county courts of the different counties, to levy an amount within certain limits, for Common School purposes -provided, that before such tax Charleston, and Victoria, are all situated according to the report of the joint select the power be under the control of a p pucounty shall be taken, and the exercise of lar majorny. And whatever sum may be diate neighborhood of our wholesale and al Assembly. This is a state of things that raised in this way, will be added to the propartion of the State fund annually received by the county, and expended for school purposes within the county. In this way Merchants had opened, doing a heavy busi- made an average profit of about seven per each county will control the matter for it ness, and it may tend to throw the trade cent. taking the whole term of years self, and the people will or will not tax themselves, as they please. I think this plan is practicable, and so far as I have been able to perceive, it will be acceptable to the people. Something ought to be done to advance a subject of so much importance. We owe it to the character of the State, and we owe it as an act of justice to the children of the State. I need not en large on the inestimable benefits of a general and diffusive system of education. It her at the loundation of our form of goveroment-giving strength both to the bal lot box and to the carridge box-and fornishing guarantees for the maintenance of law and order not to be found in pains and the origin and support of all great enterprises, that tend to develope our country and elevate our people. I sincerely trust you : ay find it in your power at the present session to advance this great cause, so and enjoying many navigable rivers. that every child in the State, within the vel, not content with these natural scholastic ages, may be egabled to learn the advantages, far superior to ours, her elements of education free of expense. The subject of Internal Improvement is

one which is exciting more interest at present, than any perhaps which will enter into your deliberations. And it is gratilying to witness the spirit which now pervades gard to it. The Nashville and Chattoonaga ratiroad and the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad are in a state of vigorous pro gress, and furnish assurances of their completion at no distant day. Much interest is also felt in Upper East Tennessee, in favor a road from Knoxville to the Vir gunn line, chartered at your lest session,-These enterprises are all reintered more important by the policy f the State o. Virourg, thus presenting the prospect of a line d railroad, almost unbroken, from Nashvile to the Eastern Atlantic, While, by the enlightened policy and liberal enterprise of the people and State of Georgia, a continuous line is opening to us, to the presented by these works, appeal to your nlightened policy for all the aid in your bstow, to ensure their completion. hough the State debt is now considerable, us from still further appropriations of the ish Ministry were assembling at Madrid, years, with the history and operations of public credit in aid of specific objects. say in aid of specific objects, for I hope never again to see the indiscriminate poliwould bankrupt any State in the world .-The tendency was to construct any and every sort of road, without reference to its the State, and as a part of the great chain connecting us with the Eastern Atlantic, becomes an enterprise of the highest value. Indeed, it is indispensable, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as dethe State. How much may be needed remains to be seen; and how much should be granted, you will determine. It is not to be expected that private enterprise alone are apparent. No man can contemplate her condition and natural resources, without being impressed with it. But these are important to the whole State. They form the basis of other and similar enters prises already in agitation, and destined at no distant day, I trust, to be carried out .-Looking at the spirit of the day upon such subjects, and the necessity of multiplying moment that the Nashville and Chattangoga railroad will be limited to its present terminus. And to all, who indulge an enlarged view of the interests of the whole State, it must be adesirable object to see this toad extended from Nashville, or some in ermediate point, west to Memphis. The Western portion of the State is interested If the Bank is put in a state of liquida- in such a communication to the East and tion, it should of course be so gradual as South east. And so are the other sections not to impair the business of the country, of the Sta'e, in a speedy approach to the to a large and growing portion of our or lessen the circulation, As the vacuum Mississippi and the South-west. The State, and proposes to add to other

Banks now in existence, or such as you plete the chain from one end of the State to the other. And besides the commercial ad-I am, then, prepared, and do earnestly vantages to flow from it, it would nication, the people of all portions of the State; a result greatly to be desirdomestic well-being. I trust you may The subject of Common Schools, will, of concur with me in the importance and practicability of the route from Nashville to Memphis, and grant a charter people. And in many places, either from with such pledges of aid from the its defects, or from improper management, State as you may deem safe. I do it has become odious. Doubitess many not doubt but the greater portion of improvements could be made on the press the stock, at least, would be taken, as no innovation or improvement would be of I need not employ arguments or facts to be attained? Upon this subject there is to enforce the incalculable benefits of a variety of opinions. I think our present such a line of railroad to the people surplus over and above the ordinary wants and lakes, and limited, and, to a great of the State, and probably beyond all con- extent, excluded from water communication, this State, with all its vast slow, compared to our capabilities .--This is a question which addresses the interest of every farmer and me-Some counties are unable to bear additional chanic in the land, more especially, concerned in the enjoyment of a speedy and certain market. The interest of all others compared to theirs is but secondary But there is another inducement, which appeals alike to all. The construction of such a road throughout the length of the State, would conduce to the growth of manufactures in all their variety. Besides its influence in enticing the capital of our own people into that department of industry, it would not fail to bring into our midst the capital and enterprise of other States. Our natural resources, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing, are well known and appreciated. Development ought to be the order of the day, at least in the politics of Tennessee. The propertyholder and the non-property-holder are equally interested; the former in the increased value of what he has, and the latter in the acquisition of means for the attainment of property.

And if we need the stimulus of example upon this subject, we have it in the policy of our sister State of Georgia. That State has the honor of penalties. And from it we are to expect being foremost, among all the Southern States, in this great branch of enterprise. Though bounded on her Southern limits by the Atlantic shore. public undertakings for railroads already amount to about six millions, while private enterprise has incurred an equal sum, on the same account .--The results so far, have been propithe different sections of the State with restions, and promise the certainty of a new era in the wealth and commerce

of that State. One difficulty, always encountered in any specific work of this kind, is the opposition of those sections not directly addressed by it. This ought not to be. All portions cannot at once be supplied with these facilities. It rinia, which promises the construction of must be done in detail, and with a route from the Tennessee line to Lynch- steady and cautious calculation of the public and general, as well as local advantages to arise.

But there is still another reason that ought of itself to enforce the extension of this railroad to some point Southern Atlantic. The vast advantages on the Mississippi river -and that is the probable construction of a route to the Pacific-to be built by the General Government out of the public yet it is not such in my opinion, consider- lands. This latter enterprise, if caring the amount of our means, as to deter ried on, may connect itself with some point on our Western border-if so, it would form but the continuation of the line above recommended. And ey of the act of 1837-8 resorted to by the why may we not expect the route State. Such a policy, if persevered in, from Tennessee to be selected? It is recommended by the very enterprises I have been urging - now in progress importance or value. The Upper East and in contemplation -and the char-Cennessee route, viewed both in its local actor and resources of the countries bearing upon the interests of that section of through which they will pass-forming altogether an inducement in favor of this point. And from every observation that has been made it will be shorter, cheaper in its construction serving a liberal patronage at the hands of than any other yet indicated, and will not encounter the impassable snows. that are to be found, at least in winter, on the other routes. This great nacan build the road-it is a work of too tional project, so important to the namuch magnitude. The advantages of this tion at large, and especially to the branch of improvement to East Tennessee Mississippi valley, will, doubtless, receive your earnest countenance and favor, as it is now receiving much atworks, though directly connected with tention and regard by the people of East and a portion of Middle Tennessee, the Southern and Western States. To have the Atlantic and Pacific connected by one great highway, and Tennessee enjoying an intermediate portion of it within her own Territory. is well worthy of a vigorous demonoutlets to market, no one can believe for a stration on your part at the present session, independent of all other local

considerations and interests. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, will no doubt be pressed upon your consideration, either in its main route across the State, or in one or more diverging branches. It is destined, if completed, to be of immense value